

The Intelligencer.

Office No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The story told in another column of a boy who murdered his brother, sister, father and mother, is almost incredible, not only on account of the unparalleled atrocity of the crime but the lack of motive.

SENATOR EDMUNDS opened the promised debate in the Senate yesterday in a masterly argument in support of the Senate's right to the removal of office-holders. Senator Edmunds took the floor at 10 o'clock and in his usual argumentative, sarcastic and felicitous style. The galleries were packed to overflowing, and standing room on the floor of the Senate was at a premium.

Members of the House of Representatives crowded in to hear the speech. Mr. Edmunds was listened to with close attention and in profound silence, save when his witty sallies at the Democratic side, or the cutting references to the President's management provoked hearty laughter, which was frequently joined in by the Democrats. His argument is regarded by Republicans and fair-minded Democrats as unassailable.

There was a ripple of applause in the galleries which was not checked by the President, Mr. Sherman, when the speaker, citing authority, referred eloquently to ex-Senator Plummer, a great Democratic statesman who had been ignored by his party in choosing a President, and who had had the courage to denounce the Democratic frauds in Ohio.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

SENATOR EDMUNDS resumed the Senate's side of the case. Under the head of unfinished business the Senate took up the resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee. These resolutions, among other things, condemned the Attorney General for refusing to transmit to the Senate papers called for by the Senate, and declaring the refusal to be a violation by the Attorney General of his official duty and subversive of the best interests of government and good administration.

The resolutions also contained a censure on the Government service of ex-Union soldiers. As the resolutions were read by the Chief Clerk the most absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the galleries. The galleries were crowded to apparent standing room, many persons being compelled to stand. This was the case of the reserved galleries, to which admission is only permitted by cards from Senators, many gentlemen and not a few ladies, though early in attendance, failing to find vacant seats.

Mr. Edmunds began his remarks in a rather low tone, but his voice soon acquired its usual full volume. He said the calm and orderly administration of a Constitutional Government is a subject in which the Senate and the House of Representatives and the President and the people are equally interested and for which they are all in their respective stations and places equally responsible. It was in support of that calm and orderly administration of the Government that the Senate and the House of Representatives and the President and the people are equally interested and for which they are all in their respective stations and places equally responsible.

Mr. Edmunds then read a copy of a letter from Mr. Thurman as Chairman of the Committee to the Attorney General, dated March 2, 1879, calling for such information as might be in the possession of your department concerning the following nominations, together with any suggestion you may be pleased to do. "On the 7th of April," continued Mr. Edmunds, "there came in a letter of a different color—the one kind of the Union is made up of every drop in the bucket, of the execution of every law and the performance of every duty under the law."

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THE PRESENT TROUBLE.

Now again, after almost half a century, the Senate found itself confronted by the refusal of the heads of the Department of Justice to transmit copies of official papers and documents, relating not to persons but to things, relating not to officers but to the office in the Department. In order that the Senate might perfectly understand the nature of the question, and in order to read the statutes relating to the tenure of office and recess appointments. (Sections 1707 and 1778.)

Mr. Edmunds himself read portions of the statutes creating the Department of Justice, prescribing the conditions and duties of the head and providing for the appointment of substitutes by the Attorney General, which subordinate are responsible to the Attorney General. Under these provisions, he continued, the Attorney General has made requisition for the control and guidance of his subordinates.

THE DUNKIN CASE.

Mr. Dinkins, the attorney for a place, was appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Edmunds read the commission of Mr. Dinkins, as he supposed it to be. He had not a copy of it, and did not know but it might have been thought, had it been called for by the Senate, to be one of the things that would bear upon the question of the tenure of office and recess appointments. (Sections 1707 and 1778.)

THE SENATE'S POSITION.

Mr. Edmunds contended that had the Senate been the judge it would have been

MASTERY SPEECH

OF MR. EDMUNDS YESTERDAY

In Opening the Senate's Side of the Case in the Controversy Between that Body and the President—Unanswerable Arguments Made and Free Presses Cited.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The long-looked-for debate on the right of the Senate to call for papers regarding removals from office, commenced to-day, Senator Edmunds opening the ball with a speech two and a half hours in length, delivered in his usual argumentative, sarcastic and felicitous style. The galleries were packed to overflowing, and standing room on the floor of the Senate was at a premium.

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THE WHEELS STOPPED

NO TRAFFIC IN FREIGHT DONE

Over the Missouri and Texas Pacific Roads. The Serious Results of the Strike to Businessmen—Perishable Goods Side-Track—Receiver Brown's Statement.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—The condition of affairs to-day in relation to the strike of the employees upon the Gould Southwest system, is as follows: No freight of any kind is allowed to pass over the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railway, and consequently the cars loaded with merchandise to be shipped from the city, can find no exit. Many are laden with perishable property and great loss will result from their detention, unless they can be unloaded and the cargoes stored in safer places.

The grain elevators are the worst sufferers, thus far, from the blockade. There is an abundance of grain already inspected and in the yard, but not a bushel of it can be gotten to the elevator. The number of cars thus locked within sight in one yard is about one hundred, and there are enough more scattered along the tracks within a few miles of the city to swell the total to 200. None of the grain can be moved until the strike is at an end. In other lines of business the effects of the strike are also being felt to a greater or less extent, the work and output trades being seriously affected. As regards the settlement of the strike, neither side is willing to make any definite statement. The officials of the railroad say that their men have no grievances with them, and that it is impossible for them to consent to the striking conditions. The Knights of Labor say that they have no authority there, and that they have no cause to call a conference of the officers of the railroad at this point, as they are striking now simply to support the cause of the miners, who are striking in Texas and that matter must be settled with the Receivers of the Texas & Pacific. Then, and not till then, can any of the striking Knights return to work.

SERIOUS FEATURES OF THE STRIKE.

The most important and serious development of the strike at this point, and that which will result most disastrously to passenger traffic, is its extension to the yard and switches of the bridge and tunnel Company. This move includes all the employees of the company who are the engineers and firemen. The Superintendent of transfer and three yard masters will attempt to make the transfers as usual. The significance of this departure can be better understood when it is known that the yard is the place where the cars of the whole system are loaded and unloaded, and that it is not possible for four men at each end of the bridge to "throw" the switches and perform the other duties incidental to the business. A labyrinth of tracks, bridges and tunnels on both sides of the river, and the switches are worked by automatic and complicated systems of levers, which can only be managed by men trained in their use. The place of the yard is the yard, and the yard is the place where the cars of the whole system are loaded and unloaded, and that it is not possible for four men at each end of the bridge to "throw" the switches and perform the other duties incidental to the business.

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FOUR OF A FAMILY MURDERED

By One of Their Number, who is the Only Surviving Member—No Motive for the Crime—Two Lonely Women Killed and the House Robbed.

Orange Mission, Kan., March 9.—One of the most horrible murders ever known in this county was perpetrated yesterday near here. Mr. Mendell, living twelve miles northwest of this town, was awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He went to the door and was met by Willie Sell, the son of a neighbor, J. W. Sell. The boy cried:

"Mr. Mendell, a man is at our house with a hatchet and has hurt father and mother. I don't know how badly."

Mr. Mendell went with the boy, aroused J. I. Rice, another neighbor, on the way. Upon reaching Sell's house a most horrible sight met their eyes. On the bed in one room lay Walter, Willie's eldest brother and bedfellow, aged 19, with his throat cut, and the entire top of his head thrust off, exposing his brain, and his left eye was hanging on his cheek. Passing into another and main room, where a light was burning, they stumbled over the prostrate form of Mr. Sell, his head crushed and almost severed from his body. Near by lay Mrs. Sell, a lady of 35 years, her head mangled and fearfully gashed in her throat. On a bed in the southeast corner of the room lay Mrs. Willie's sister, aged 14, killed in the same manner as the other three. Lying by Mrs. Sell was a bloody butcher knife, and on a chair a hatchet, marked with hair and blood.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Does Not Become General as it was Supposed. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 9.—So far as reported only one mine in the Clearfield district has been forced to suspend operations on account of the great strike inaugurated in the soft coal district yesterday. Some miners favor giving more time to the operators to consider the demand for an advance, while others favor an immediate strike.

The miners are quiet, and no fear of a disturbance is entertained. As near as yesterday's dispatches, the men are steadily all out in the Cumberland, Meyersdale and other regions.

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A Hunt for a Miner, a Special Agent of the United States Marshal at Clarion, Pa., is hunting for a miner who is alleged to have been in the Clarion district to-day for the ten cent per cent advance in wages, and a meeting was held this afternoon at which it was resolved to abide by the decision of the Clearfield miners' convention.

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A DOUBT MURDER.

Two Women Men and a Horrible Death—Robbery the Object.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—A horrible double murder and a robbery were committed yesterday at the farmhouse of John T. Everhart, near Lyking Valley in the northern part of Clarion county, fifteen miles from the town of Clarion. A boy in the family, named John, was killed by a bullet from the head, and a girl, named Mary, was killed by a bullet from the head. The bodies were found in a room, and the scene was a horrible one. The bodies were found in a room, and the scene was a horrible one. The bodies were found in a room, and the scene was a horrible one.

THE MINE DISASTER.